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United Nations

Report of the Durban Review Conference

Geneva, 20-24 April 2009

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Note

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Chapter I

Documents adopted by the Durban Review Conference

Outcome Document of the Durban Review Conference

Section I

Review of progress and assessment of implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action by all stakeholders at the national, regional and international levels, including the assessment of contemporary manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

The Durban Review Conference

1. *Reaffirms* the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, as it was adopted at the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance in 2001;[1]

2. *Reaffirms* the commitment to prevent, combat and eradicate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance that was a basis for convening the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance in 2001;

3. *Takes note* of the efforts undertaken at all levels and welcomes the progress achieved since the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action to implement its provisions;

4. *Expresses concern* that challenges and obstacles identified in the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action remain to be addressed and overcome in order to effectively prevent, combat and eradicate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and that there are still many areas where achievements have not been gained or further improvements have to be attained;

5. *Emphasizes* the need to address with greater resolve and political will all forms and manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in all spheres of life and in all parts of the world, including all those under foreign occupation;

6. *Reaffirms* that all peoples and individuals constitute one human family, rich in diversity, and that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights; and strongly rejects any doctrine of racial superiority along with theories which attempt to determine the existence of so-called distinct human races;

7. *Reiterates* that cultural diversity is a cherished asset for the advancement and welfare of humanity at large and should be valued, enjoyed, genuinely accepted and embraced as a permanent feature which enriches our societies;

8. *Reiterates* that poverty, underdevelopment, marginalization, social exclusion and economic disparities are closely associated with racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and contribute to the persistence of racist attitudes and practices which in turn generate more poverty;

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[1] See A/CONF.189/12 and Corr.1, chap. I.

9. *Reaffirms* the responsibility of Governments for safeguarding and protecting the rights of individuals within their jurisdiction against crimes perpetrated by racist or xenophobic individuals or groups or agents of the State;

10. *Condemns* legislation, policies and practices based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, which are incompatible with democracy, and transparent and accountable governance;

11. *Reaffirms* that democracy and transparent, responsible, accountable and participatory governance at the national, regional and international levels, responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people, are essential to effectively prevent, combat and eradicate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

12. *Deplores* the global rise and number of incidents of racial or religious intolerance and violence, including Islamophobia, anti-Semitism, Christianophobia and anti-Arabism manifested in particular by the derogatory stereotyping and stigmatization of persons based on their religion or belief; and in this regard urges all the Member States of the United Nations to implement paragraph 150 of the Durban Programme of Action;

13. *Reaffirms* that any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence shall be prohibited by law; reaffirms further that all dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority, hatred or incitement to racial discrimination as well as all acts of violence or incitement to such acts shall be declared offences punishable by law, in accordance with the international obligations of States and that those prohibitions are consistent with freedom of opinion and expression;

14. *Recognizes* that racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance are still among the root causes of armed conflict and very often one of its consequences and deplores the occurrences of armed conflicts as well as ethnic or religious violence, and notes relevant provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2] in particular paragraphs 138 and 139;

15. *Reaffirms* that the principles of equality and non-discrimination are fundamental principles of international human rights law and international humanitarian law that are essential in the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

16. *Expresses its appreciation* for progress made in addressing the situation of the victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance identified in the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, while regretting that racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including their contemporary forms and manifestations, still persist;

17. *Acknowledges* that all victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance should receive the same necessary attention and protection and accordingly appropriate treatment;

18. *Recognizes* that prevention, combating and eradication of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance are of crucial importance and

[2] See General Assembly resolution 60/1.

key elements for the promotion of cohesion and peaceful resolution of community tensions;

19. *Stresses the need* to increase appropriate preventive measures to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination, and emphasizes the important role that Governments, international and regional organizations, national human rights institutions, the media, non-governmental organizations and civil society can play in developing such measures;

20. *Notes with appreciation* the activities at the local and national levels of various information networks on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance which collect relevant information and develop strategies, while also highlighting and disseminating good practices which could assist national bodies and institutions in the development of strategies to prevent, combat and eradicate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

21. *Welcomes* preventive initiatives to tackle discrimination in employment such as, inter alia, programmes for training and counselling of excluded persons belonging to a minority to help them in the labour market, programmes for employers to combat discrimination or to raise cultural awareness, some examples of mentoring and of positive action in recruitment, and some further experiments with contract compliance and anonymous job applications;

22. *Recognizes* steps taken at the national level to promote human rights education in all parts of the world after the adoption in 2001 of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, particularly in order to sensitize the public at large and to foster respect for cultural diversity;

23. *Notes with appreciation* the increasing number of initiatives to promote intercultural dialogue and affirms the need to intensify engagement between all interested parties in a constructive and genuine dialogue rooted in mutual respect and understanding;

24. *Welcomes* the numerous awareness-raising activities involving States, aimed at the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including through financial support for the projects of civil society;

25. *Notes with concern* the precarious situation of human rights defenders and non-governmental organizations, including anti-racist non-governmental organizations, which undermines the struggle against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

26. *Welcomes* the adoption of legislation, at the national and regional levels, to address discrimination and victimization, as defined in the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, in employment and training, the provision of goods, facilities and services, education, housing and public functions;

27. *Recalls* the importance of a competent, independent and impartial judiciary to determine in a fair and public procedure whether allegations and facts before it constitute acts of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance according to international human rights law in order to ensure effective remedies and adequate redress for the victims;

28. *Reaffirms* its call upon States to implement all commitments resulting from international and regional conferences in which they participated, and to formulate

national policies and action plans to prevent, combat and eradicate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

Section 2

Assessment of the effectiveness of the existing Durban follow-up mechanisms and other United Nations mechanisms dealing with the issue of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in order to enhance them

29. *Takes note with appreciation* of the efforts to prevent, combat and eradicate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance undertaken by all mechanisms established following the request of the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, namely the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent and the Independent Eminent Experts Group, and of the contributions they have made to implementing the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;

30. *Welcomes* the important role played by the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and all other relevant special procedures and mechanisms in the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and calls on States to cooperate fully with those mechanisms;

31. *Acknowledges the need* to enhance further the effectiveness of the mechanisms dealing with or addressing racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, with a view to achieving better synergy, coordination, coherence and complementarity in their work;

32. *Reaffirms its support* for the mandate of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide, who acts, inter alia, as an early warning mechanism to prevent potential situations that could result in genocide;

Section 3

Promotion of the universal ratification and implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and proper consideration of the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

33. *Reaffirms* that the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination is the principal international instrument to prevent, combat and eradicate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

34. *Affirms* that full implementation of the Convention is fundamental for the fight against all forms and manifestations of racism and racial discrimination occurring today worldwide;

35. *Takes note* of the interpretation given by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to the definition of the concept of racial discrimination as contained in the Convention, so as to address multiple or aggravated forms of discrimination;

36. *Welcomes* the ratification of the Convention by a number of States since the 2001 World Conference, while regretting that the goal of universal ratification by 2005 was not achieved;

37. *Renews* in this context its call to States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of high priority;

38. *Reiterates* its call to States parties to the Convention to consider making the declaration under its article 14 to enable victims to resort to the envisaged remedy, and requests States parties that made the declaration under article 14 to increase awareness of that procedure so as to fully exploit its potential;

39. *Urges* States parties to the Convention to withdraw reservations contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention and to consider withdrawing other reservations;

40. *Expresses its concern* at the delays in the submission of reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination by States parties, which hinder the effective implementation of the Convention and hamper the Committee's operation and monitoring function, reiterates that timely submission of reports by States parties is an obligation under article 9 of the Convention, and urges States parties to comply with their reporting obligations;

41. *Encourages* the States parties to include in their periodic reports information on action plans or other measures to implement the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;

42. *Acknowledges* that the reporting process should encourage and facilitate, at the national level, public scrutiny of Government policies and constructive engagement with relevant civil society actors, conducted in a spirit of cooperation and mutual respect, with the aim of advancing the enjoyment by all of the rights protected by the Convention, and in that context encourages States parties to engage with national human rights institutions and civil society while preparing their periodic reports and their follow-up;

43. *Encourages* non-governmental organizations to continue to provide the Committee with relevant information for the reporting process;

44. *Notes with appreciation* the early warning and urgent action procedure, as well as the follow-up procedure established by the Committee, which, applied in cooperation with States concerned, can play a conducive role for a proper implementation of the Convention;

45. *Emphasizes the importance* of setting up effective national monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure that all appropriate steps are taken to follow up on the concluding observations and general recommendations of the Committee;

46. *Emphasizes*, while acknowledging the primary responsibility of States to implement their obligations under the Convention, that international cooperation and technical assistance play an important role in assisting countries with the implementation of their obligations under it and the follow-up to the recommendations of the Committee, and calls on the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide, upon request, timely assistance to countries which have capacity and other constraints;

47. *Stresses* the importance of and invites States parties to ratify the amendment to article 8 of the Convention, on the financing of the Committee, and requests that

sufficient additional resources be allocated for that purpose from the regular budget of the United Nations, so that the Committee may discharge its mandate fully;

Section 4

Identification and sharing of best practices achieved at the national, regional and international levels in the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

48. *Takes note with interest* of examples of best practices at all levels provided by Governments, regional and international organizations and other stakeholders, including, inter alia, institutions, provisions and legislation to prevent, combat and eradicate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

49. *Recognizes* that a broad sharing of best practices in all regions of the world, aimed at preventing, combating and eradicating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, can assist Governments, parliaments, the judiciary, social partners and civil society with the effective implementation of the provisions of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, when considered appropriate, to adapt or replicate best practices, including international cooperation;

50. *Recommends* that examples of best practices provided for by Governments, regional and international organizations and other stakeholders be placed on the website of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and linked to the section on the outcome of Durban Review Conference, with a view to their adaptation and replication, and recommends that the website be duly and timely updated by the Office;

Section 5

Identification of further concrete measures and initiatives at all levels for combating and eliminating all manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in order to foster the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and to address challenges and impediments thereto, including in the light of developments since its adoption in 2001

51. *Stresses the need* for a comprehensive and universal approach to preventing, combating and eradicating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in all its forms and manifestations in all parts of the world;

52. *Emphasizes* its determination and commitment to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, which constitute a solid foundation for the struggle against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

53. *Stresses the need* for mobilizing the political will of relevant actors at all levels which is essential to eliminate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

54. *Reaffirms* the positive role that the exercise of the right to freedom of opinion and expression as well as full respect for the freedom to seek, receive and impart information can play in combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and

related intolerance, in line with relevant provisions of international human rights law, instruments, norms and standards;

55. *Calls upon* States to undertake effective media campaigns to enhance the struggle against all manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, inter alia, by disseminating and giving adequate visibility to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and its follow-up mechanisms;

56. *Also calls upon* States to take effective, tangible and comprehensive measures to prevent, combat and eradicate all forms and manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

57. *Further calls upon* States to combat impunity for acts of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, to secure expeditious access to justice, and to provide fair and adequate redress for victims;

58. *Stresses* that the right to freedom of opinion and expression constitutes one of the essential foundations of a democratic, pluralistic society, and stresses further the role that right can play in the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance worldwide;

59. *Invites* Governments and their law enforcement agencies to collect reliable information on hate crimes in order to strengthen their efforts to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

60. *Urges* States to punish violent, racist and xenophobic activities by groups that are based on neo-Nazi, neo-Fascist and other violent national ideologies;

61. *Reiterates its call* on developed States, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, as well as international financial institutions, to take tangible steps to honour the commitments contained in paragraphs 157, 158 and 159 of the Durban Programme of Action;

62. *Recalls* that slavery and the slave trade, including the transatlantic slave trade, apartheid, colonialism and genocide must never be forgotten and in that regard welcomes actions undertaken to honour the memory of victims;

63. *Notes* actions of those countries that have, in the context of those past tragedies, expressed remorse, offered apologies, initiated institutionalized mechanisms such as truth and reconciliation commissions and/or restituted cultural artifacts since the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, and calls on those that have not yet contributed to restoring the dignity of the victims to find appropriate ways to do so;

64. *Urges* all States to implement General Assembly resolutions 61/19, 62/122 and 63/5 on the transatlantic slave trade;

65. *Urges* States to combat impunity for crimes of genocide in accordance with international law, in particular the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, and in that context urges States to cooperate with international criminal tribunals as stipulated in paragraph 82 of the Durban Programme of Action;

66. *Recalls* that the Holocaust must never be forgotten, and in that context urges all Member States to implement General Assembly resolutions 60/7 and 61/255;

67. *Calls upon* States to ensure that any measures taken in the fight against terrorism are implemented in full respect of all human rights, in particular the principle of non-discrimination and in this context urges all Member-States to implement relevant provisions of the General Assembly resolutions 60/288 and 62/272;

68. *Expresses its concern* over the rise in recent years of acts of incitement to hatred, which have targeted and severely affected racial and religious communities and persons belonging to racial and religious minorities, whether involving the use of print, audio-visual or electronic media or any other means, and emanating from a variety of sources;

69. *Resolves* to, as stipulated in article 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, fully and effectively prohibit any advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, and implement article 20 through all necessary legislative, policy and judicial measures;

70. *Urges* States to bolster measures to eliminate the barriers and to broaden access to opportunities for greater and more meaningful participation by people of African and Asian descent, indigenous peoples and persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres of society, and to grant special attention to the situation of women, in particular with regard to their practical incorporation in the labour market and in income and employment-generation programmes;

71. *Urges* States to adopt a social and human rights perspective when tackling the violence experienced by indigenous youth and youth of African descent, particularly in the peri-urban areas of major cities, and to focus on strengthening social capital, granting assistance to and building the capacity of indigenous youth and youth of African descent;

72. *Urges* States to direct special measures, including affirmative or positive measures, and strategies or actions, as well as new investments in health care, public health, education, employment, electricity, drinking water and environmental control, to communities of African descent and indigenous peoples;

73. *Welcomes* the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,[3] which has a positive impact on the protection of victims and, in this context, urges States to take all necessary measures to implement the rights of indigenous peoples in accordance with international human rights instruments, without discrimination;

74. *Welcomes* the entry into force of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and urges States to step up efforts to protect the human rights of all migrants, regardless of their immigration status;

75. *Urges* States to prevent manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance at country border entry areas, in particular vis-à-vis immigrants, refugees and asylum-seekers and, in that context, encourages States to formulate and implement training programmes for law enforcement, immigration

[3] General Assembly resolution 61/295, annex.

and border officials, prosecutors and service providers, with a view to sensitizing them to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

76. *Urges* States to take measures to combat the persistence of xenophobic attitudes towards and negative stereotyping of non-citizens, including by politicians and law enforcement and immigration officials and in the media, that have led to xenophobic violence, killings and the targeting of migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers;

77. *Urges* States to adopt a comprehensive and balanced approach to migration, including by strengthening the international dialogue on migration, by developing real partnerships between countries of origin, transit and destination, and by exploring all possible synergies between the management of migration and the promotion of development, while fully taking into account the human rights of migrants;

78. *Renews the call* on all States to review and, if necessary, to revise immigration policies inconsistent with international human rights obligations, with a view to eliminating all discriminatory policies and practices;

79. *Urges* States that have not yet done so to adopt and enforce legislation to protect migrant domestic workers, regardless of their immigration status, in particular women, and to grant migrant workers in domestic service access to transparent mechanisms for bringing complaints against employers, while stressing that such instruments should not punish migrant workers, and calls on States to promptly investigate and punish all abuses, including ill-treatment;

80. *Reiterates* that the national, regional and international response and policies, including financial assistance, towards refugee and internal displacement situations in different parts of the world should not be guided by any form of discrimination prohibited by international law and urges the international community to take concrete action to meet the protection and assistance needs of refugees, and to contribute generously to projects and programmes aimed at alleviating their plight and finding durable solutions;

81. *Urges* States to step up their efforts to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and to protect the human rights of internally displaced persons, to use comprehensive and rights-based strategies to discharge their obligations, and to provide internally displaced persons with protection, assistance and specialized public care; and further urges States to seek lasting solutions for the internally displaced, which may include their safe return, resettlement or reintegration in dignified conditions and in accordance with their own will;

82. *Affirms* that the existence and the national or ethnic, cultural, religious and linguistic identity of minorities shall be protected, and that the persons belonging to those minorities should be treated equally and enjoy human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination of any kind;

83. *Urges* States to refrain from taking discriminatory measures and from enacting or maintaining legislation that would arbitrarily deprive persons of their nationality, especially if such measures and legislation render a person stateless;

84. *Recognizes* with deep concern the persistence of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance against Roma/Gypsies/Sinti/Travellers, and the violence affecting those communities and urges States to take concrete measures to

prevent, combat and eradicate those scourges and to provide access to just and effective remedies and special protection to the victims;

85. *Notes with concern* the increased instances of multiple or aggravated forms of discrimination and reiterates that such discrimination affects the enjoyment of human rights and can lead to particular targeting or vulnerability, and urges States to adopt or strengthen programmes or measures to eradicate multiple or aggravated forms of discrimination, in particular by adopting or improving penal or civil legislation to address those phenomena;

86. *Expresses concern* at the persistence of discrimination against women and girls on the grounds of race, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and stresses the urgent need to combat such discrimination by prioritizing the development of a systematic and consistent approach to identifying, evaluating, monitoring and eliminating such discrimination against women and girls, in accordance with the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;

87. *Stresses*, in the context of multiple discrimination, the need to treat all forms of violence against women and violence against children as a criminal offence, punishable by law, as well as the duty to provide access to just and effective remedies, and the importance of providing specialized assistance and rehabilitation to victims, including medical and psychological assistance and effective counselling;

88. *Calls upon* States to review, as a matter of priority, the extent to which they have adopted and implemented policies, programmes and specific measures to incorporate a gender[4] perspective in all programmes and plans of action to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and invites States to include an assessment of the effectiveness of such programmes and plans of action in reports to relevant treaty bodies;

89. *Acknowledges* that although all children are vulnerable to violence, some children, because of, inter alia, their gender, race, ethnic origin, physical or mental ability, or social status, are especially vulnerable, and in that context calls upon States to address the special needs of unaccompanied migrant and refugee children and to combat the sexual exploitation of children;

90. *Recognizes* that victims of slavery, slavery-like practices, contemporary forms of slavery, debt bondage, sexual exploitation or labour exploitation, are particularly exposed to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and that women and girls often suffer multiple forms of discrimination, victimization and violence; and stresses, in that regard, that contemporary forms and manifestations of slavery need to be investigated by different stakeholders and given greater prominence and priority if those practices are to be eradicated once and for all;

91. *Urges* States to enact and implement legislation, and to devise, enforce and strengthen national, regional and global action plans that integrate a human rights perspective, in particular accounting for gender and age, to combat and eliminate all forms of trafficking in persons, particularly of women and children and other vulnerable groups, taking into account the practices that endanger human lives or lead to various forms of slavery and exploitation, such as debt bondage, child pornography and sexual exploitation and forced labour;

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[4] The footnote in the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action is also relevant for the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference.

92. *Also urges* States to strengthen bilateral, subregional, regional and international cooperation on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and to facilitate the work of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially in women and children, and of non-governmental organizations that provide assistance to victims;

93. *Urges* States in which the victimization of trafficked persons occurs to ensure the protection of and assistance to the victims of trafficking, with full respect for their human rights, and to actively promote the rehabilitation of the victims of trafficking by providing them with access to adequate physical and psychological care and services, including those related to HIV/AIDS, as well as shelter, legal assistance and helplines, and to facilitate their safe and dignified return to the countries of origin;

94. *Notes* progress in the adoption of policies and programmes to improve the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, especially among populations at higher risk of exposure, and to eradicate multiple discrimination against persons living with and affected by HIV/AIDS, and recommends that States guarantee universal and effective access to all health services, including medications at affordable prices, particularly those required for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other pandemics, and intensify research on vaccines as appropriate;

95. *Welcomes* the entry into force of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol, and urges States to effectively address the difficult conditions faced by persons with disabilities who are subject to multiple or aggravated forms of discrimination;

96. *Urges* States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to all the instruments mentioned in paragraph 78 of the Durban Programme of Action;

97. *Also urges* States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to all human rights instruments adopted after the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, including:

(a) Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol;

(b) Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;

(c) Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions;

98. *Further urges* States to combat impunity for crimes with racist or xenophobic motivations, including through adopting appropriate legislation, as well as amending, rescinding or nullifying any laws and regulations which create or perpetuate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

99. *Calls upon* States, in accordance with their human rights obligations, to declare illegal and to prohibit all organizations based on ideas or theories of superiority of one race or group of persons of one colour or ethnic origin, or which attempt to justify or promote national, racial and religious hatred and discrimination in any form, and to adopt immediate and positive measures designed to eradicate all incitement to, or acts of, such discrimination;

100. *Urges* States to ensure that everyone within their jurisdiction, including victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, enjoys access to justice, as well as access to appropriate State institutions and mechanisms in order to seek recognition of wrong-doing and just, fair and adequate reparation or satisfaction for any damage suffered, and stresses the importance of providing specialized assistance to victims, including medical and psychological assistance, as well as necessary counselling, and draws attention to the need to increase awareness of judicial recourse and other existing legal remedies and for those to be readily and easily accessible;

101. *Calls upon* States to ensure that investigations of all acts of racism and racial discrimination, in particular those committed by law enforcement officials, are carried out in an impartial, timely and exhaustive manner, that those responsible are brought to justice in accordance with the law and that victims receive prompt, just and adequate reparation or satisfaction for any damage;

102. *Also calls upon* States not to resort to profiling founded on grounds of discrimination prohibited by international law, including on racial, ethnic or religious grounds, and to prohibit it by law;

103. *Recommends* that States that have not yet done so establish mechanisms to collect, compile, analyse, disseminate and publish reliable and disaggregated statistical data, and undertake all other related measures necessary to regularly assess the situation of all victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in accordance with the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;

104. *Also recommends* that States develop a system of data collection, including equal-opportunity and non-discrimination indicators, that, upholding the right to privacy and the principle of self-identification, makes it possible to assess and guide the formulation of policies and actions to eradicate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and to consider, where appropriate, seeking the assistance of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;

105. *Urges* States to establish national programmes that facilitate the access of all to basic social services without discrimination;

106. *Reaffirms* that the eradication of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance should aim not only at promoting equality and eliminating discrimination but also at promoting interaction, social harmony and integration, tolerance and respect for diversity among ethnic, cultural and religious communities;

107. *Encourages* States to develop national capacity for human rights education, training activities and public information, by involving national human rights institutions, non-governmental organizations and other relevant stakeholders, in order to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in line with the Plan of Action of the World Programme for Human Rights Education;

108. *Encourages* all States and relevant international organizations to initiate and develop cultural and educational programmes aimed at countering racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and enhancing mutual understanding among various cultures and civilizations;

109. *Calls upon* States to implement cultural rights through the promotion of intercultural and inter-religious dialogue and cooperation at all levels, especially the local and grass-roots levels;

110. *Urges* States to encourage political parties to work towards fair representation of national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities within and at all levels of their party system, to ensure that their political and legal systems reflect the multicultural diversity of their societies, and to develop more participatory democratic institutions in order to avoid the discrimination, marginalization and exclusion of specific sectors of society;

111. *Also urges* States to improve democratic institutions, to increase participation and to avoid the marginalization and exclusion of, and discrimination against, specific sectors of society;

112. *Encourages* parliaments to regularly address the issue of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, with a view to consolidating their legislation, including anti-discrimination legislation, and to enhance policies to fight racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

113. *Encourages* States to adopt strategies, programmes and policies, inter alia special measures, including affirmative or positive measures, strategies or actions, to enable the victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance to fully realize their civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights, including through improved access to political, judicial and administrative institutions, and to grant them greater opportunity to participate fully in all spheres of life of the societies in which they live;

114. *Urges* all States that have not developed and/or implemented national action plans to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance to elaborate such plans and monitor their implementation in consultation with relevant stakeholders, including in particular national human rights institutions and civil society;

115. *Calls upon* States, when implementing paragraph 90 of the Durban Programme of Action, to ensure that national human rights institutions have focal points on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, as well as the capacity to contribute to effective remedies for victims;

116. *Calls upon* States that have not yet done so to establish and equip specialized bodies and mechanisms for the implementation of public policies to eradicate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and to promote racial equality with suitable financial resources, capability and capacity to survey, investigate, educate and undertake public awareness-raising activities;

117. *Requests* all States to protect human rights defenders, in particular those working on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, to lift any impediments to their effective functioning which are inconsistent with international human rights standards and norms, and to allow them to work freely for the promotion and protection of human rights;

118. *Invites* States to provide and, where appropriate, to increase funding for civil society organizations, inter alia those working on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, to bolster their work against that scourge;

119. *Recognizes* the valuable role played by regional and subregional organizations, institutions and initiatives in the struggle against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including through their complaint mechanisms, and encourages the establishment or strengthening of regional mechanisms to examine the effectiveness of measures taken to prevent, combat and eradicate those scourges;

120. *Recommends* that States and regional and international organizations establish independent bodies, where they do not already exist, to receive complaints from victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, inter alia, regarding discrimination in housing, education, health, employment, or access thereto, as well as other human rights;

121. *Commends* media organizations that have elaborated voluntary ethical codes of conduct aimed at, inter alia, meeting the goals defined in paragraph 144 of the Durban Programme of Action, and encourages consultations among media professionals through relevant associations and organizations at the national, regional and international levels, with the assistance of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, with a view to exchanging views on that subject and sharing best practices, taking into account the independence of the media and international human rights standards and norms;

122. *Re-emphasizes the importance* of enhancing international cooperation to achieve the goals identified in the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action with a view to combating, preventing and eradicating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

123. *Encourages* States to include in their national reports to the universal periodic review mechanism of the Human Rights Council information on measures to prevent and combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

124. *Requests* the Human Rights Council to consider the necessary measures to enhance the effectiveness of the follow-up mechanisms to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and to ensure better synergy and complementarity in the work of those mechanisms. In that regard, recommends that the Human Rights Council enhance the interface among and focus of follow-up mechanisms, with a view to achieving greater synchronization and coordination at all levels, within their respective mandates, including through restructuring and reorganization of their work if deemed appropriate by the Human Rights Council, and to allow joint discussions and meetings;

125. *Notes* that the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of International Complementary Standards convened its first session and agreed upon a road map, with a view to achieving full implementation of paragraph 199 of the Durban Programme of Action;

126. *Invites* the Human Rights Council, its special procedures and mechanisms, as well as relevant treaty bodies, within their respective mandates, to take fully into account the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and the outcome of the Review Conference;

127. *Requests* the Human Rights Council to continue promoting intercultural and interreligious dialogue, with the enhanced participation of all stakeholders, including at the grass-roots level;

128. *Urges* all international sporting bodies to promote, through their national, regional and international federations, a world of sports free from racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

129. *Invites* the Fédération Internationale de Football Association, in connection with the 2010 Football World Cup tournament to be held in South Africa, to introduce a visible theme on non-racism in football and requests the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in her capacity as Secretary-General of the Durban Review Conference, to bring this invitation to the attention of the Fédération and to bring the issue of racism in sport to the attention of other relevant international sporting bodies;

130. *Invites* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to further increase awareness of the struggle against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including the awareness of the relevant mechanisms and bodies, through the appropriate activities and programmes of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;

131. *Reiterates its call* on the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue its efforts to increase awareness and support for the work of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, as part of the overall endeavour to strengthen the work of the treaty bodies;

132. *Encourages* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to provide support to the mechanisms of the Human Rights Council to monitor the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;

133. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue fully and effectively to implement the mandate given to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;

134. *Takes note* of the proposal of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in cooperation with regional stakeholders in all parts of the world, to organize, in the light of the expert seminar organized by the Office on the links between articles 19 and 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, a series of expert workshops to attain a better understanding of the legislative patterns, judicial practices and national policies in the different regions of the world with regard to the concept of incitement to hatred, in order to assess the level of implementation of the prohibition on incitement, as stipulated in article 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, without prejudice to the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee on Complementary Standards;

135. *Encourages* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to intensify its collaboration with international and regional bodies dealing with the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

136. *Welcomes* the proposal of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to incorporate the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action in the human rights mainstreaming of the whole United Nations system and, in that regard, takes note with appreciation of the plan of the High Commissioner to make its implementation a standing item on the agenda of her

high-level consultations with United Nations partners, with due regard to her entire mandate, to be followed up at the working level by an inter-agency task force;

137. *Emphasizes the need* for the relevant United Nations bodies and specialized agencies to provide, within the mainstreaming of the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, technical cooperation to enhance its effective implementation, and in that context encourages States to seek assistance to establish or improve national policy frameworks, administrative structures and practical measures to give effect to the Durban Programme of Action;

138. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights with adequate necessary resources to continue to implement the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and to implement the outcome of the Review Conference in full, including by strengthening and enhancing its anti-discrimination unit with a view to, inter alia, increasing national capacity to prevent, combat and eradicate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance through the provision of technical assistance, upon request;

139. *Encourages* Member States to increase their voluntary contributions to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to enhance its capacity to ensure the effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action at the national, regional and international levels;

140. *Calls on* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to support States, at their request, in the process of establishing and strengthening national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles,[5] and in implementing national plans of action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

141. *Calls on* Member States to contribute to the Trust Fund for the Programme of Action for the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination for, inter alia, the participation of people of African descent, representatives of developing countries, especially the least developed countries, non-governmental organizations and experts, in the work of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;

142. *Welcomes* the important role of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and encourages it to pursue its work aimed at mobilizing municipal authorities and local governments against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, particularly through its International Coalition of Cities against Racism initiative and its integrated strategy to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

143. *Calls upon* the United Nations system, in particular the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to undertake effective media campaigns to enhance the visibility of the message of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and its follow-up mechanisms.

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[5] Principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion of human rights, General Assembly resolution A/48/134, annex.

Resolution adopted by the Review Conference

Credentials of representatives to the Durban Review Conference*

The Durban Review Conference,

Having considered the report of the Credentials Committee and the recommendation contained therein,

Approves the report of the Credentials Committee.

* Resolution adopted at the 12th plenary meeting, on 24 April 2009.

Chapter II
Attendance and organization of work

A. Date and place of the Review Conference

1. The Durban Review Conference was held in Geneva from 20 to 24 April 2009, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 61/149 of 19 December 2006. The Review Conference held 12 plenary meetings (see A/CONF.211/SR.1-12).

B. Opening of the Review Conference

2. The Review Conference was declared opened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

C. Attendance

3. The following States were represented at the Review Conference:

Afghanistan
Albania
Algeria
Andorra
Angola
Argentina
Armenia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belarus
Belgium
Benin
Bhutan
Bolivia
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Botswana
Brazil
Brunei Darussalam
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cambodia
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
China
Colombia
Congo
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Croatia
Cuba
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Democratic Republic of the Congo

Denmark
Djibouti
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Estonia
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Gambia
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Guinea
Guyana
Haiti
Holy See
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Ireland
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Latvia
Lebanon
Lesotho
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Monaco
Montenegro
Morocco
Mozambique
Myanmar
Namibia
Nepal
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Panama

Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Portugal
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Romania
Russian Federation
Rwanda
Samoa
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Serbia
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
Solomon Islands
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Suriname
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Timor-Leste
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Irela
United Republic of Tanzania
Uruguay
Uzbekistan
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Viet Nam
Yemen
Zambia
Zimbabwe

4. The following other entities were represented:

Palestine

5. The following organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate as observers in the work of all international conferences held under the auspices of the General Assembly were represented at the Review Conference:

Council of Europe

Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie

European Union

6. The following United Nations organs, bodies, programmes and relevant mechanisms, including human rights bodies and mechanisms were represented:

(a) *United Nations programmes and funds*

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

United Nations Children's Fund

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

United Nations Development Fund for Women

United Nations Development Programme

(b) *Human rights bodies and mechanisms*

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families

Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Coordinating Committee of Special Procedures

Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Human Rights Committee

Independent Eminent Expert on implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

Independent Expert on minority issues

International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions

Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences

Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief

Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants

Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression

Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences

Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent

7. The following specialized agencies were represented:

International Labour Organization

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

8. The following intergovernmental organizations and other entities were represented:

African Union

European Commission against Racism and Intolerance

Inter-American Development Bank

League of Arab States

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

Organization of the Islamic Conference

Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights

9. The following national human rights institutions were represented:

Australian Human Rights Commission

Comité sénégalais des droits de l'homme, Sénégal

Commission for Human Rights and Good Governance, United Republic of Tanzania

Commission nationale consultative des droits de l'homme, France

Commission nationale consultative de promotion et protection des droits de l'homme, Algeria

Commission nationale des droits de l'homme et des libertés fondamentales, Niger

Conseil consultatif des droits de l'homme du Maroc, Morocco

Defensor del Pueblo, Bolivia

Defensoría de los Habitantes, Costa Rica

Defensoría del Pueblo, Ecuador

Defensoría del Pueblo, Perú

El Defensor del Pueblo, Spain

Equal Opportunities Ombudsman, Sweden

Equality and Human Rights Commission, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

German Institute for Human Rights, Germany

Human Rights Commission, Sierra Leone

Human Rights Ombudsman of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Islamic Human Rights Commission, Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Kenya National Commission on Human Rights

Komnas HAM, Indonesia

Malawi Human Rights Commission

National Centre for Human Rights, Jordan

National Commission for Human Rights, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

National Commission for Human Rights, Rwanda

National Commission for Human Rights, Togo

National Council for Human Rights, Egypt

National Dalit Commission, Nepal

National Human Rights Commission, India

National Human Rights Commission, Mongolia

National Human Rights Commission, Nepal

New Zealand Human Rights Commission, New Zealand

Nigerian Human Rights Commission, Nigeria

Office of the Human Rights Commissioner, Azerbaijan

Office of the Ombudsman, Namibia

Office of the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights, Ukraine

Procuraduría de los Derechos Humanos, Guatemala

Provedoria for Human Rights and Justice, Timor-Leste

South African Human Rights Commission, South Africa

Swiss Federal Commission against Racism, Switzerland

Uganda Human Rights Commission, Uganda

10. The following municipality was represented:

Ville de Genève

11. The list of non-governmental organizations accredited to participate in the Review Conference is as follows:

AAD Network Nederland

Action Canada for Population and Development

Action Internationale pour la paix et le développement dans la région des Grands Lacs

ActionAid International

Adalah — Legal Center for Arab Minority Rights in Israel

Advocacy for Women in Africa

AFRECure (All for Reparations and Emancipation)

African American Policy Forum

African-American Society for Humanitarian Aid and Development

African Canadian Legal Clinic

African Commission of Health and Human Rights Promoters

African European Women's Movement Sophiedela

African-Hebrew Development Agency

African Union in Luxembourg

Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization

Afrolider

Agencia Latinoamericana de Información

Association gessienne contre le racisme et le facisme

AIDS Information Switzerland

Akuaipa Waimakat

Aldet Centre-Saint Lucia

Al-Hakim Foundation

Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man

Al Zubair Charity Foundation

Amalgamated Union of Employees in Government, Clerical and Allied Services

Amalgamated Union of Public Employees

Ambedkar Center for Justice and Peace

Amel Association

American Association of Jurists

American Jewish Committee

Amnesty International

Anglican Consultative Council

Antirasistisk Senter

Arab Association for Human Rights

Arab Center for the Independence of the Judiciary and the Legal Profession

Arab Commission for Human Rights

Arab NGO Network for Development

Arab Organization for Human Rights

Arab Program for Human Rights' Activists

Article 19 — The International Centre Against Censorship

Articulação de Mulheres Brasileiras

Asamblea Permanente por los Derechos Humanos

Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (FORUM-ASIA)

Asian Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Network

Asia-Pacific Human Rights Information Center

Asociación Cultural Siria

Association for World Education

Asociación de jóvenes Afroecuatorianos Malcolm X

Asociación de Mujeres Afrocolombianas

Asociación para el Desarrollo de la Mujer Negra Costarricense

Asociación para el Fomento e Integración de las Negritudes de Colombia

Asociación Proyecto Caribe

Associação Brasileira de Gays, Lésbicas, Bissexuais, Travestis e Transexuais

Association africaine d'education pour le développement

Association catholique internationale au service de la jeunesse féminine

Association for World Education

Association «La route des abolitions de l'esclavage et des droits de l'homme»

Association of Iranian Jurists

Association of World Citizens

Association pour le développement économique social environnemental du nord

Association Presse jeune

Association tunisienne de communication et des sciences spatiales (ATUCOM)

Association Veterans

Association Comunità Papa Giovanni XXIII

Association tunisienne des mères

Badil Resource Center for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights

Baha'i International Community

Bangladesh Jumma Buddhist Indigenous Forum

Bangwe et dialogue

Barbados NGO Committee for the UN World Conference Against Racism

Becket Fund for Religious Liberty

Bexley Council for Racial Equality

Bilaal Justice Center International

Black Coalition of Quebec

Black Police Association

B'nai B'rith Europe

B'nai B'rith International

Board of Deputies of British Jews

Bochasanwasi Shri Akshar Purushottam Swaminarayan Sanstha

Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University

Brothers of Charity

Cairo Institute for Human Rights Studies

Canadian Arab Federation

Canadian Council of Churches

Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network

Canadian Labour Congress

Canadian Union of Public Employees

Canadian Voice of Women for Peace

Caritas Internationalis

Carrefour de réflexion et d'action contre le racisme anti-noir (CRAN)

Cellule de coordination des ONG africaines des droits de l'homme (CONGAF)

Center for Economic and Social Development

Center for Interethnic Cooperation

Center for Studies on Turkey

Central American Black Organization

Centre des droits des gens — Maroc

Centre Europe — Tiers Monde

Centre européen juif d'information

Centre for Advanced Studies of African Society

Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions

Centre Simon Wiesenthal — Europe

Centro de Culturas Indias

Centro de Estudos das Relações de Trabalho e Desigualdades

Centro di Iniziativa per l'Europa del Piemonte

Centro Feminista de Estudos e Assessoria

Centro por los Derechos Económicos y Sociales

Cercle de recherche sur les droits et les devoirs de la personne humaine

Cercle des amis de Tambacounda

Ceylon Workers' Congress

China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetan Culture

China NGO Network for International Exchanges

CHIRAPAQ, Centro de Culturas Indígenas del Perú

Citizens' Constitutional Forum

CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation

Club de Madrid

Coalition Against Trafficking in Women

COBASE-Associazione Tecnico Scientifica Di Base (ONLUS)

COC Netherlands

CoExist

COIN

Colectiva Mujer y Salud

Collectif sénégalais des Africaines pour la promotion de l'education relative à l'environnement

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches

Comisión Jurídica para el Autodesarollo de los Pueblos Originarios Andinos "CAPAJ"

Comité Cívico Pro Desarrollo de Puerto Estrella

Comité international pour le respect et l'application de la Charte africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples (CIRAC)

Commission to Study the Organization of Peace

Community Security Trust

Confederación de Nacionalidades Indígenas del Ecuador

Confederación Nacional de Funcionarios de la Salud

Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the United Nations

CONGAF Coordination des ONG africaines

Congo Peace Initiative

Congregation of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd

Congrès mondial Amazigh

Conseil de la jeunesse pluriculturelle (COJEP)

Conseil representatif des institutions juives de France

Cooperativa Tecnico Scientifica di Base

Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations

Council of Agencies Serving South Asians

Credo-Action

Criola

David M. Kennedy Center for International Studies

December Twelfth Movement International Secretariat

Defence for Children International

Development Information Network

Dignity International

DITSHWANELO — The Botswana Centre for Human Rights

doCip — Indigenous People's Center for Documentation, Research and Information

Documentation and Advisory Center on Racial Discrimination

Dominicans for Justice and Peace

Drammeh Institute, Inc.

Du pain pour chaque enfant

Dyadyaman

Education International

Egale Canada

English International Association of Lund and Malmö

Equal Rights Trust

E-quality

Espace Afrique internationale

Espace afroaméricain

Europe-Third World Centre

European Jewish Congress

European Network Against Racism

European Roma Rights Centre

European Union of Jewish Students

European Women's Lobby

European Youth Forum

Federação dos Trabalhadores da Administraçao E do Serviço Público

Federación Consejo Afrodescendientes de IberoAmerica

Federación de Afrodescendientes de América Latina en España

Federación de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promoción Defensa de los Derechos Humanos

Federación de Comunidades y Organizaciones Negras de Imbabura y Carchi

Federation of Western Thrace Turks in Europe

Federazione Lavoratori Funzione Pubblica

Feminist Dalit Organization

Femmes Africa solidarité

Femmes Autochtones du Québec/Quebec Native Women

Finnish League for Human Lights

Fondation contre le racisme et l'antisémitisme

ORBUNDET

Forum Menschenrechte

Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research Action

Franciscans International

Friedrich Ebert Stiftung

Free World Foundation

Fundação Centro de Referência da Cultura Negra

Fundación Afroamérica XXI — Ecuador

Fundación Artística Afrocolombiana YAMBAMBO

FUNPROSCA

Gaddafi International Charity and Development Foundation

GANDI — Indonesia

Geledes Black Women's Institute

General Arab Women's Federation

General Board of Church and Society of the United Methodist Church

General Board of Global Ministries

General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists

General Federation of Iraqi Women

Gherush 92 Committee for Human Rights

Global Afrikan Congress — North American Region

Global Afrikan Congress — UK

Global Rights

Gram Bharati Samiti

Habitat International Coalition

Handicap FormEduC

Hawa Society for Women

Health Services Union — Westbank

Heritage Foundation

Hudson Institute

Human Development Organization

Human Rights Advocates

Human Rights First

Human Rights Information Network

Human Rights Watch

Humanrights.ch

Imo Women Awareness Campaign

INCOMINDIOS

Independent Jewish Voices

Indian Council of South America

Indian Movement "Tupaj Amaru"

Indian Social Institute

Indigenous Peoples and Nations Coalition

Indigenous World Association

Ingénieurs du monde

Institut de promotion de la Philosophie Francophone

Institute for Planetary Synthesis

Institute for Women's Studies and Research

Institute on Human Rights and the Holocaust

Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children

INTERCENTER

Interfaith International

International Alliance of Women

International Association Against Torture

International Association of Democratic Lawyers

International Campaign for Tibet

International Catholic Migration Commission

International Club for Peace Research

International Commission of Jurists

International Council for Adult Education

International Council for Human Rights

International Council of Jewish Women

International Council of Women

International Dalit Solidarity Network

International Federation of Human Rights Leagues (FIDH)

International Federation of Journalists

International Federation of University Women

International Federation on Ageing

International Federation Terre des Hommes

International Humanist and Ethical Union

International Institute for Non-Aligned Studies

International Investment Center

International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations

International Islamic Relief Organization

International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism

international Organization for Peace, Care and Relief

International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD)

International PEN

International Roma Union

International Service for Human Rights

International Sociological Association

International Trade Union Confederation

International Union of Muslim Women

International Women Bond

International Women's Rights Action Watch – Asia Pacific

International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations

Indigenous Peoples and Nations Coalition

Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee

Iranian Elite Research Centre

Islamic Human Rights Commission

Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice

Ittijah — Union of Arab Community Based Organisations

Jacob Blaustein Institute for the Advancement of Human Rights

Jagaran Media Center

Jana Utthan Pratisthan (JUP-Nepal)

Jeunesse horizon

Justiça Global

Kenya Local Government Workers Union

Latin American and Caribbean Committee for the Defense of Women's Rights

Latvian Centre for Human Rights

L'auravetli'an Information and Education Network of Indigenous Peoples

Leaders Institute

Leadership Conference on Civil Rights Education Fund

Liberation

Libyan Arab Committee for Human Rights

Ligue internationale contre le racisme et l'antisémitisme

Lobby européen des femmes

Lost Talent Foundation — Ghana

Lutheran World Federation

Malcolm X & Dr. Betty Shabazz Memorial and Educational Center

Mandat international

MAPP

Mbororo Socio-Cultural Development Association

Meiklejohn Civil Liberties Institute

Mennonite Central Committee

Migrants Rights International

MINBYUN — Lawyers for a Democratic Society

Minorities of Europe

Minority Rights Group International

MIRNetwork

MiRA Centre

Mississippi Workers' Center for Human Rights

Moscow Bureau for Human Rights

Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples

Mouvement international pour les réparations

Mouvement pour l'abolition de la prostitution et de la pornographie et de toutes formes de violences sexuelles et de discriminations sexistes

Movimiento de Mujeres Domenico-Haitianas

Movimiento Socio Cultural para los Trabajadores Haitianos

National Association of Afro-Swedes

National Bar Association

National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights

National Conference of Black Lawyers

National Coordinator of Human Rights

National Monument Foundation (Dutch Slavery Past), The Netherlands

National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights

Neda Institute for Political and Scientific Research

Network of Ugandan Researchers & Research Users

NGO Monitor

Nord Sud XXI

Northern Alberta Alliance on Race Relations

Nucleo Cultural Niger Okan

Nurses Across The Borders

Observatoire du racisme anti-Noir en Suisse

Ogaden Youth League

Organisasjonen Mot Offentlig Diskriminering

Organisation camerounaise de promotion de la coopération économique internationale

Organisation des hommes démunis et enfants orphelins pour le développement

Organisation internationale de réduction de catastrophes

Organisation internationale pour le droit à l'éducation et la liberté d'enseignement

Organisation pour la communication en Afrique et de promotion de la coopération économique internationale (Ocaproce International)

Organisation mondiale du mouvement scout

Organização de Mulheres Negras

Organización de Desarrollo Étnico Comunitario

Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia

Organización Negra Centroamericana

Organización para el Desarrollo de las Mujeres Inmigrantes Haitianas y sus Familiares

Organization for Defending Victims of Violence

Palestinian Centre for Human Rights

Palestinian Return Centre

Pan African Movement

Pax Romana

Paz y Cooperación

People's Education for Action and Liberation

Philippine Government Employees Association

Proceso Afroamérica XXI – Ecuador

Professional Institute for Advanced Wound Recovery Inc.

Public and Commercial Services Union

Public Services International

Raíces de Santiago

Red de Mujeres Afrolatinoamericanas y Afrocaribeñas

Rencontre africaine pour la défense des doits de l'homme

Reporters Without Borders

Robert F. Kennedy Center for Justice and Human Rights

South African Jewish Board of Deputies

Southern Diaspora Research and Development Center

Save the Children

Sudan Council of Voluntary Agencies

Secrétariat international permanent "Droits de l'homme et gouvernements locaux"

Sikh Human Rights Group

Sindicato de Trabajadores de Las Empresas Municipales

Samuhik Abhiyan

Social Service Agency of the Protestant Church

Society for Threatened Peoples

Society Studies Center

Solidaritas Nusa Bangsa

Southern Coalition for Social Justice

Southern Diaspora Research and Development Center

St. Lucia Civil Service Association

Stichting Magenta

Sova Centre for Information and Analysis (COBA)

Stichting Sophiedela

Susila Dharma International

Swadhikar

Swedish Federation for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Rights

Swedish Municipal Workers' Union

Syndicat national des travailleurs des collectivités locales du Sénégal

STAWSI

Taller Permanente de Mujeres Indigenas Andinas y Amazónicas del Peru

Tides Center

Tiye International

Teresian Association

TransAfrica Forum

Tribuna Israelita

Turkish Community in the Nuremberg Metropolitan Region

UNESCO Center for Peace

Union des étudiants juifs de France

Union international des avocats

Union nationale de la femme tunisienne

Union of Arab Community-Based Associations

Union of Arab Jurists

Union Romani of Spain

Unione forense per la Tutela dei Diritti' dell'Uomo

UNISON

United Church of Christ

UNITED for Intercultural Action

University of California

University of Dayton

United Nations Watch

United Nations of Youth

Urban Justice Center

Village Suisse ONG

VIDES International (Volunteers International for Development Education Service)

Wider Church Ministries

Women Association Follower of Ahlul-Baitii

Women Environmental Programme

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Women's International Zionist Organization

World Council of Churches

World Federation of United Nations Associations

World Jewish Congress

World Organization of the Scout Movement

World Peace Council

World Press Freedom Committee

World Union for Progressive Judaism

Young Women From Minorities

Youth Against Racism

Youth Forum

Youth Human Rights Group

Zimbabwe Youth Agenda

ZONTA International

D. Election of the President of the Review Conference

12. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 20 April 2009, the Review Conference elected, by acclamation, as President of the Review Conference, Mr. Amos S. Wako (Kenya).

E. Opening addresses

13. Statements during the opening ceremony were made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Senior Adviser to the President of the General Assembly, the President of the Human Rights Council and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

F. Message from Mr. Nelson Mandela

14. The Review Conference received a message from Mr. Nelson Mandela, former President of the Republic of South Africa and guest of honour of the Durban Review Conference. The message was read out by Ms. Al Shaymaa J. Kwegzyir, a member of the National Assembly of the United Republic of Tanzania.

G. Adoption of the rules of procedure

15. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 20 April 2009, the Review Conference adopted as its rules of procedure the provisional rules of procedure contained in document A/CONF.211/3, as revised by Preparatory Committee decision PC.4/1.

H. Election of officers other than the President

16. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 20 April 2009, the Review Conference, in accordance with rule 6 of its rules of procedure, elected the following other officers:

20 Vice-Presidents (by regional groups):

African States: Cameroon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Senegal, South Africa

Asian States: India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan

Eastern European States: Armenia, Croatia, Estonia, Russian Federation

Latin American and Caribbean States: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba

Western European and other States: Belgium, Greece, Norway, Turkey

Rapporteur-General of the Review Conference:

Mr. Juan Antonio Fernández Palacios (Cuba)

Chairperson of the Main Committee:

Ms. Najat Al-Hajjaji (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)

Chairperson of the Drafting Committee:

Mr. Yuri Boychenko (Russian Federation)

I. Adoption of the agenda of the Review Conference

17. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 20 April 2009, the Review Conference adopted as its agenda the provisional agenda (A/CONF.211/1) recommended by the Preparatory Committee. The agenda as adopted was as follows:

1. Opening of the Review Conference.
2. Election of the President.
3. High level segment.
4. Adoption of the rules of procedure.
5. Election of other officers of the Review Conference.
6. Credentials of representatives to the Review Conference.
7. Adoption of the agenda.
8. Organization of work.

9. Issues arising from the objectives of the Review Conference:

(a) To review progress and assess implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action by all stakeholders at the national, regional and international levels, including assessing contemporary manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, through an inclusive, transparent and collaborative process, and to identify concrete measures and initiatives for combating and eliminating all manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in order to foster the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action;

(b) To assess the effectiveness of the existing Durban follow-up mechanisms and other relevant United Nations mechanisms dealing with the issue of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in order to enhance them;

(c) To promote the universal ratification and implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and proper consideration of the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

(d) To identify and share good practices achieved in the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

10. Adoption of the outcome document and the report of the Durban Review Conference.

J. Organization of work, including establishment of the Main Committee and the Drafting Committee of the Review Conference

18. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 20 April 2009, in conformity with rule 47 of the rules of procedure, the Review Conference established the Main Committee and the Drafting Committee.

19. At the same meeting, the Review Conference adopted its programme of work as recommended by the Preparatory Committee (A/CONF.211/4/Rev.1).

20. At the same meeting, the Review Conference agreed with the proposal of the President that the draft outcome document of the Review Conference submitted by its Preparatory Committee (A/CONF.211/PC.4/10, annex I) should be considered directly by the Main Committee. Therefore, the Drafting Committee was not convened.

K. Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

21. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 20 April 2009, in conformity with rule 4 of its rules of procedure, the Review Conference established a credentials committee. Its composition was based on that of the Credentials Committee of the General Assembly at its sixty-third session.

Chapter III
High-level segment

1. At its 2nd meeting, on 20 April 2009, the Review Conference began a high-level segment and heard statements made by: the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mr. Mahmoud Ahmadinejad; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Norway, Mr. Jonas Gahr Støre; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa Ms. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, on behalf of the African Group; the Minister for External Relations of Cameroon, Mr. Henri Eyebe Ayissi; the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of the United Republic of Tanzania, Mr. Bernard Kamillius Membe; the Minister of Defence, Justice and Security of Botswana, Mr. Dikgakgamatso N. Seretse; the Chief Minister, Special Secretariat for Policies for the Promotion of Racial Equality of Brazil, Mr. Edson Santos; the Minister of International Cooperation of Egypt, Ms. Fayza Aboulnaga; the Minister of Social Services and Social Welfare of Sri Lanka, Mr. Douglas Devananda; the Minister of Justice of Mozambique, Ms. Maria Benvinda Levi; the Minister of State for Justice of Senegal, Mr. Madické Niang; the Minister of Justice and Human Rights of Tunisia, Mr. Béchir Tekari; the Minister of Justice of Morocco, Mr. Abdelwahad Radi; the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, Mr. Ekmeleddine Ihsanoglu; the President of the National Council for the Prevention of Discrimination of Mexico, Ms. Perla Bustamante.

2. At its 3rd meeting, on 21 April 2009, the Review Conference continued its high-level segment and heard statements made by: the Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs of Qatar, Mr. Saif Mugaddam Al Buainain; the Prime Minister of Namibia, Mr. Nahas Angula; the former Prime Minister and Senior Adviser to the President of Suriname, Mr. Willem A. Udenhout; the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Palestine, Mr. Riyad Al-Maliki; the Minister for Human and Minority Rights Protection of Montenegro, Mr. Fuad Nimani; the Minister of Justice, Human Rights and Constitutional Affairs of Lesotho, Ms. Mpeo Mahase-Moiloa; the Minister of Justice of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Ms. Celima Torrico Rojas; the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs in charge of International Affairs of Uganda, Mr. Oryem Henry Okello; the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, Mr. Nawabzada Malik Amad Khan; the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic, Mr. Faysal Mekdad; the Minister of Justice and Legal Affairs of Zimbabwe, Mr. Patrick Anthony Chinamasa; the Minister of Community Development and Culture of Barbados, Mr. Steven D. Blackett; the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Bahrain, Mr. Nizar Sadeq Al Baharna; the Minister for the Honduran Social Investment Fund of Honduras, Mr. César Arnulfo Salgado Sauceda; the Attorney-General of Mauritius, Mr. Jayarama Valayden; the Deputy Minister for Multilateral Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, Mr. Rezlan I. Jenie.

3. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the Secretary General of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Mr. Anders B. Johnsson.

4. At its 4th meeting, on 21 April 2009, the Review Conference continued its high-level segment and heard statements made by the Vice-Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Armenia, Mr. Arman Kirakossian; the Deputy Minister for Human Rights of Iraq, Mr. Hussein Al-Zuheiri; the Special Secretary and Vice-Minister, Ministry of External Affairs of India, Mr. Vivek Katju; the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ecuador, Mr. Alfonso Lopez; Vice-Minister of

Planning of Chile, Mr. Eduardo Abedrapo Bustos; the Vice-Minister, Ministry of Culture and Information of Kazakhstan, Mr. Baglan Mailybayev; the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Mr. Alexander V. Yakovenko; the Vice- Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mr. Bounkeut Sangsomsack; the former Prime Minister, Political Adviser to the President of Yemen, Mr. Abdulkarim Al-Eryani; the Minister of Human Rights of Burkina Faso, Ms. Salamata Sawadogo; the First Deputy Minister of Culture of Cuba, Mr. Rafael Bernal Alemany; the Head of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, Ms. Micheline Calmy-Rey; the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Nigeria, Mr. Alhaji Jubril Maigari; the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs in charge of Multilateral Affairs of Colombia, Ms. Adriana Mejia Hernádez; the Deputy Minister of Justice of Sudan, Mr. Abdel Daiem Zumrawi; the Deputy Minister of Justice of Zambia, Mr. Todd Chilembo; the Assistant Minister for Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs of Kenya, Mr. William Cheptumo; the Deputy Foreign Minister for European Affairs of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mr. Abdulati I. Alobidi.

5. At the same meeting, the Durban Review Conference adopted the outcome document as recommended by the Main Committee.

6. At its 5th meeting, on 22 April 2009, the Review Conference continued and concluded its high-level segment and heard statements made by: the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, Mr. Terry Davis; the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Mauritania, Mr. Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Mohamedou; the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs of Swaziland, Mr. Ndumiso C. Mamba; the Executive Secretary of the National Council for People of African Descent, Ministry of the Presidency of Panama, Mr. Gersán Joseph Garzón; the Under-Secretary and Executive Director, Presidential Human Rights Committee of the Philippines, Mr. Severo S. Catura; the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs and Religions of Haiti, Mr. Jacques Nixon Myrthil; the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs and Secretary for Indigenous and Afro-Nicaraguan Affairs of Nicaragua, Mr. Joel Dixon Coban; the Minister of State, Minister of State for the Civil Service in charge of State Reform of the Republic of the Congo, Mr. Jean Martin Mbemba.

7. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

8. At the 7th meeting, on 23 April 2009, the Review Conference continued its high-level segment and heard a statement made by the Vice-Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belgium, Mr. Karel de Gucht.

Chapter IV
General segment

1. At its 5th meeting, on 22 April 2009, the Review Conference began a general segment and heard statements by the representatives of Ukraine, Argentina, Peru, Sweden (on behalf of the European Union), the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Iceland, China, Ireland, Spain, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates.

2. At its 6th meeting, on 22 April 2009, the Review Conference continued its general segment and heard statements by the representatives of Lebanon, Oman, Austria, Bangladesh, Japan, Jamaica, Serbia, Nepal, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Finland, Djibouti, Azerbaijan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Uruguay, the Holy See, Algeria, Jordan, Lithuania, Greece, Thailand, Singapore, Costa Rica and Cambodia.

3. At the same meeting, the Review Conference heard a statement by the representative of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

4. Also at the 6th meeting, a statement in exercise of the right of reply was made by the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

5. At its 7th meeting, on 23 April 2009, the Review Conference continued its general segment and heard statements by the representatives of Togo, Malaysia, Viet Nam, Belarus, Saudi Arabia, Eritrea, the Republic of Korea, Portugal, Rwanda, Slovenia, Guatemala, Guyana, Benin, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Luxembourg, Turkey, Afghanistan, Angola, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Denmark.

6. At the same meeting, the Review Conference continued the general segment and heard statements by the representatives of the Pan-African Parliament, the League of Arab States, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the African Union.

7. At its 8th meeting, on 23 April 2009, the Review Conference continued its general segment and heard statements by the representatives of the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the Inter-American Development Bank and the Centre for Human Rights and Cultural Diversity of the Non-Aligned Movement.

8. At the same meeting, the Review Conference heard statements by two Independent Eminent Experts, Prince El Hassan bin Talal of Jordan (delivered through video) and Ms. Edna Maria Santos Roland of Brazil.

9. At its 8th meeting, the Review Conference continued and concluded the general segment and heard statements by the Chairperson of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, Ms. Naéla Gabr; the Vice-Chairperson of the Human Rights Committee, Ms. Zonke Zanele Majodina; the Chairperson of the Coordinating Committee of Special Procedures, Ms. Asma Jahangir; the Chairperson of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Mr. Mohammed Al-Tarawneh; the Chairperson of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Ms. Fatimata-Binta Dah; the Chairperson of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent, Mr. Joe Frans; and the

representative of the International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions, Mr. Kamgadi Kometsi.

10. Also at the 8th meeting, a statement in exercise of the right of reply was made by the representative of Japan.

Chapter V

General debate

1. At its 8th to 12th meetings, on 23 and 24 April 2009, the Review Conference held a general debate on agenda item 9, entitled "Issues arising from the objectives of the Review Conference: (a) to review progress and assess implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action by all stakeholders at the national, regional and international levels, including assessing contemporary manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, through an inclusive, transparent and collaborative process, and to identity concrete measures and initiatives for combating and eliminating all manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in order to foster the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action; (b) to assess the effectiveness of the existing Durban follow-up mechanisms and other relevant United Nations mechanisms dealing with the issue of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, in order to enhance them; (c) to promote the universal ratification and implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and proper consideration of the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination; (d) to identify and share good practices achieved in the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance."

2. At the 8th meeting, on 23 April 2009, the Review Conference took note of the report of the Preparatory Committee on its third substantive session (A/CONF.211/PC.4/10).

3. Also at the 8th meeting, statements were made by the representatives of China, Sri Lanka, Sweden (on behalf of the European Union), Brazil, the Russian Federation and Bulgaria.

4. At the 9th meeting, on 23 April 2009, statements were made by the representatives of Japan, Argentina, Nepal and Ecuador.

5. At the same meeting, a statement was made by the representative of the Centre for Human Rights and Cultural Diversity of the Non-Aligned Movement.

6. Also at the same meeting, the Review Conference heard statements by: the Special Rapporteur on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, Mr. Githu Muigai; the Independent Expert on minority issues, Ms. Gay McDougall; the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression, Mr. Frank La Rue Lewy; the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, Mr. Jorge A. Bustamante; the Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery, including its causes and consequences, Ms. Gulnara Shahinian; and the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, Ms. Asma Jahangir.

7. Also at the 9th meeting, the Review Conference heard statements by representatives of the following national human rights institutions: National Council for Human Rights, Egypt; National Human Rights Commission, India; New Zealand Human Rights Commission; Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights, Azerbaijan; German Institute for Human Rights.

8. At the same meeting, the Conference heard statements by representatives of the following non-governmental organizations: Mouvement contre le racisme et

pour l'amitié entre les Peuples; Arab Commission for Human Rights; Human Rights Watch; Baha'i International Community; Organisation pour la communication en Afrique et de promotion de la coopération économique internationale (Ocaproce International); Tiye International, African European Women's Movement Sophiedela, STAWSI, AAD Network Nederland, E-Quality, Dyadyaman, and National Monument (Dutch Slavery Past) The Netherlands (joint statement); Mouvement international pour les réparations; Iranian Elite Research Centre; Neda Institute for Scientific Political Research; Women Association Follower of Ahlul-Baitii; Al-Hakim Foundation; Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme; United Nations Watch; Asian Forum for Human Rights and Development (FORUM-ASIA); Hudson Institute; Europe-Third World Centre; Commission to Study the Organization of Peace; International Federation of Human Rights Leagues (FIDH); Canadian Labour Congress, International Trade Union Confederation, Education International, and Public Services International (joint statement); Public and Commercial Services Union; National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights, and Lutheran World Federation (joint statement); European Network Against Racism.

9. Also at the 9th meeting, a statement in exercise of the right of reply was made by the representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

10. At the end of the 9th meeting, the President of the Review Conference made the following statement:

> "In the spirit of the commemoration of the fifteenth anniversary of the genocide against the Tutsi in Rwanda in 1994,
>
> "We recall General Assembly resolutions 58/234 of 23 December 2003, 59/137 of 10 December 2004 and 60/225 of 22 March 2006.
>
> "We reaffirm that genocide is the most serious manifestation of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.
>
> "The 1994 genocide committed against the Tutsi in Rwanda, which claimed 1 million innocent lives as the entire world watched, still haunts our collective conscience and must never be forgotten.
>
> "The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide send an unequivocal message that the world will not tolerate impunity for genocide.
>
> "Today, 15 years later, we recognize that there are attempts to diminish the gravity and seriousness of this genocide, through its negation and trivialization. This is a serious impediment to efforts for the prevention of genocide and for bringing justice to and fostering reconciliation for the people of Rwanda.
>
> "We, therefore, hereby urge the international community to make all efforts to combat negation and trivialization of the genocide committed against the Tutsi in Rwanda."

11. At its 10th meeting, on 24 April 2009, the Review Conference continued its general debate on agenda item 9 and heard statements by representatives of the following non-governmental organizations: Association for World Education, and World Union for Progressive Judaism (joint statement); International Humanist and Ethical Union; International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations;

Asian Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Network; Indigenous World Association; Global Afrikan Congress, and December Twelfth Movement International Secretariat (joint statement); International Association Against Torture; International Campaign for Tibet; Society for Threatened Peoples; Becket Fund for Religious Liberty; Human Rights First; Urban Justice Centre; Gherush 92 Committee for Human Rights, and Cobase-Associazione Tecnico Scientifica Di Base (ONLUS) (joint statement); Ambedkar Center for Justice and Peace; Sikh Human Rights Group, and COBASE-Associazione Tecnico Scientifica Di Base (ONLUS) (joint statement); Badil Resource Centre for Palestinian Residency and Refugee Rights; Al-Haq, Law in the Service of Man; Ittijah: Union of Arab Community Based Organizations, and Federación de Asociaciones de Defensa y Promoción Defensa de los Derechos Humanos (joint statement); International Trade Union Confederation; International Association of Democratic Lawyers; Arab Organization for Human Rights; Mouvement pour l'abolition de la prostitution et de la pornographie et de toutes formes de violences sexuelles et de discriminations sexistes, Coalition Against Trafficking in Women, and European Women's Lobby (joint statement); International Organization for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (EAFORD); Independent Jewish Voices; CIVICUS — World Alliance for Citizen Participation; China NGO Network for International Exchanges, and China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetan Culture (joint statement); Cercle de recherche sur les droits et les devoirs de la personne humaine; European Youth Forum; International Movement Against All Forms of Discrimination and Racism; B'nai B'rith International, and Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations (joint statement); Youth Against Racism; Indigenous Peoples and Nations Coalition, and Indian Council of South America (joint statement); Nord Sud XXI, and Union of Arab Jurists (joint statement); Criola; Red de Mujeres Afrolatinoamericanas y Afrocaribeñas; Comisión Jurídica para el Autodesarollo de los Pueblos Originarios Andinos "CAPAJ"; Indian Movement Tupaj Amaru, and World Peace Council (joint statement); Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; International Women's Rights Action Watch — Asia Pacific; Habitat International Coalition; Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia; African Canadian Legal Clinic; Arab Organization for Human Rights; Bexley Council for Racial Equality; Heritage Foundation; Equal Rights Trust.

12. At its 11th meeting, on 24 April 2009, the Review Conference continued its general debate on agenda item 9 and heard statements by: Lutheran World Federation, and Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches (joint statement); Dignity International; Cellule de Coordination des ONG africaines des droits de l'homme; Comité international pour le respect et l'application de la charte africaine des droits de l'homme et des peuples; Action internationale pour la paix et le developpement dans la région des Grands Lacs; African Commission of Health and Human Rights Promoters; Espace Afrique internationale; China Association for Preservation and Development of Tibetan Culture, and China NGO Network for International Exchanges (joint statement); Jana Utthan Pratisthan (JUP-Nepal); Centre for Interethnic Cooperation; Drammeh Institute, Inc.; Leadership Conference Education Fund; Canadian Arab Federation; Professional Institute for Advanced Wound Recovery; Centro de Estudos das Relaçoes do Trabalho e Desigualdades; World Organization of the Scout Movement; ActionAid International; Aldet Centre-Saint Lucia; Foundation for Aboriginal and Islander Research Action; International Association of Democratic Lawyers; Forum-Menschenrechte; Canadian HIV/AIDS Legal Network; Congrès

mondial Amazigh; Article 19-The International Centre Against Censorship; International Federation of University Women; Migrants Rights International; Council of Agencies Serving South Asians; Jewish Leadership Council; Community Security Trust.

13. At its 12th meeting, on 24 April 2009, the Review Conference continued its general debate on agenda item 9 and heard statements by: International Council for Human Rights (joint statement); International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations; CHIRAPAQ: Centro de Culturas Indias; African Hebrew Development Agency; Bilaal Justice Center International.

Chapter VI
Report of the Main Committee

On 21 April 2009, the Main Committee considered the report of the Preparatory Committee for the Durban Review Conference on its third substantive session (A/CONF.211/PC.4/10). The Main Committee adopted the draft outcome document (A/CONF.211/PC.4/10, annex I) and decided to recommend it to the Durban Review Conference for adoption.

Chapter VII
Report of the Credentials Committee

1. The Credentials Committee held one meeting, on 22 April 2009, at which Mr. O. Rhee Hetanang (Botswana) was unanimously elected Chairperson.

2. At the same meeting, the Credentials Committee adopted its report containing a recommendation addressed to the Review Conference for adoption.

3. At its 12th meeting, on 24 April 2009, the Review Conference considered the report of the Credentials Committee (A/CONF.211/7). At the same meeting, the Review Conference adopted, without a vote, the draft resolution recommended by the Credentials Committee (see sect. I, resolution 1 above).

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Chapter VIII

Adoption of the outcome document and the report of the Review Conference

1. At the 12th meeting, on 24 April 2009, the Review Conference adopted, *ad referendum*, the report submitted by the Rapporteur-General, which contained the outcome document adopted by the Review Conference on 21 April 2009.

2. Also at the 12th meeting, the Rapporteur-General was requested to finalize the report of the Durban Review Conference, with a view to its submission to the General Assembly at the sixty-fourth session of the Assembly.

Chapter IX
Closure of the Review Conference

1. At the 12th meeting, on 24 April 2009, the Review Conference heard the following closing statements:

(a) A statement was made by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. At the request of the delegation, this statement is reproduced in an annex to the present report (annex II).

(b) A statement was made by the representative of Pakistan on behalf of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. At the request of the delegation of Pakistan, on behalf of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, this statement is reproduced in an annex to the present report (annex III).

(c) A statement was made by the representative of South Africa on behalf of the Group of African States.

(d) A statement was made by the representative of Cuba on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement.

(e) A statement was made by the representative of Chile on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States (GRULAC). At the request of the delegation of Chile, on behalf of GRULAC, this statement is reproduced in an annex to the present report (annex IV).

(f) A statement was made by the representative of India on behalf of the Group of Asian States.

(g) A statement was made by the representative of Sweden on behalf of 22 States.

(h) A statement was made by the representative of the Russian Federation.

(i) A statement was made by the representative of Switzerland, the host country.

2. Concluding remarks were made by the Secretary-General of the Review Conference and United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and by the President of the Review Conference.

Annex I

List of documents issued for the Durban Review Conference

Symbol	*Title*
A/CONF.211/PC.4/10	Report of the Preparatory Committee on its third substantive session
A/CONF.211/1	Provisional agenda of the Durban Review Conference; note by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.211/1/Add.1	Annotations to the provisional agenda; note by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.211/3	Provisional rules of procedure for the Durban Review Conference; note by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.211/4/Rev.1	Revised draft provisional programme of work; note by the Secretary-General
A/CONF.211/5	Information for participants
A/CONF.211/7	Report of the Credentials Committee
A/CONF.211/L.1	Draft report of the Durban Review Conference
A/CONF.211/SR.1-12	Summary records of the Durban Review Conference

Annex II

Interpretative statement by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The United Kingdom welcomes the adoption by consensus of the outcome document of the Durban Review Conference. We were pleased to join that consensus. And in that regard, I would like to make the following precisions about my Government's understanding of the commitments it has undertaken in agreeing to the Outcome Document.

At the outset, my Government would like to make two general points. Firstly, it reaffirms the precisions contained in the statement delivered by Belgium, on behalf of the European Union, during the 20th plenary meeting of the World Conference against Racism on 8 September 2001, following the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.

Secondly, the support of the United Kingdom for the outcome document of the Review Conference is on the clear understanding that it is a generic document and does not single out any particular country or region for consideration. It applies equally to all States.

I would also like to make the following points about specific issues addressed in the outcome document.

The fight against racism, discrimination and intolerance is a priority for the United Kingdom. Crimes motivated by racial, religious or other forms of hatred are not just attacks on the individual, they are attacks on the whole of society. We therefore have strong and effective laws against racially and religiously motivated violence and incitement to racial and religious hatred. Our judges can impose higher penalties where the crime is motivated by hatred of the person's sexual orientation or disability. Our laws are underpinned by strong policies and programmes to promote equality, understanding and good relations between different groups.

The United Kingdom also has a long tradition of freedom of expression, which allows individuals and organizations to hold and express views that may be offensive or distasteful to the majority. We believe that such people have their right to express those views, however abhorrent, so long as they are not expressed violently or incite violence or hatred. The United Kingdom therefore maintains its interpretation of article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, stated on signature of the Convention in 1966, that article 4 requires a party to the Convention to adopt further legislative measures in the fields covered by subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) only if it considers — with due regard to the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rights expressly set forth in article 5 of the Convention (in particular the right to freedom of opinion and expression and the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association) — that any additional legislation or variation of existing law and practice is necessary to meet those ends. The United Kingdom's understanding of the treatment of these issues by the Review Conference outcome document is therefore subject to that same interpretation.

We condemn all individuals and organizations that promote racism, anti-Semitism or religious and other forms of intolerance. They, and their message

of division and fear, must be condemned and marginalized. The United Kingdom's combination of legislative, judicial and policy measures to tackle them does just that.

We believe that positive action can be a powerful tool to tackle inequality, when carefully targeted at groups that experience particular disadvantage. We note that paragraph 72 cites two particular groups, but interpret those as examples, which may vary from country to country.

The outcome document makes a number of references to indigenous people. The United Kingdom would like to reiterate that it does not recognize the concept of collective human rights in international law, with the exception of the right of self-determination. As explained in our interpretative statement made on 29 June 2006 at the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the United Kingdom considers that indigenous individuals are entitled to the full protection of their human rights and fundamental freedoms in international law, on an equal basis with all other individuals, as human rights are universal and equal to all. However, the United Kingdom does not accept that some groups in society should benefit from human rights that are not available to others. This is a long-standing and well-established position of the United Kingdom. It is one we consider to be important in ensuring that individuals within groups are not left vulnerable or unprotected by allowing rights of the group to supersede the human rights of the individual. This is without prejudice to the United Kingdom's recognition of the fact that the Governments of many States with indigenous populations have granted them various collective rights in their Constitutions, national laws and agreements. Our support for the outcome document as a whole does not change in any way our general position on collective rights, which remains as set out in our interpretative statement made at the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on 29 June 2006.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, the United Kingdom would like especially to endorse the references in the outcome document to multiple discrimination. In the United Kingdom, our laws protect people from discrimination on grounds of race, gender, disability, sexual orientation, religion or belief and age. There must be no hierarchy of discrimination. It is no more acceptable to discriminate against a person because of their sexual orientation than it is to discriminate against a person because of their racial or ethnic origin. Disapproval of a person's beliefs, sexual orientation or personal characteristics can never justify violence or hatred. Victims of such crimes, including lesbian, gay, bisexual and transsexual people, deserve the full protection of the law.

I request that this statement be reflected verbatim in the report of the Conference.

Annex III

Statement by the representative of Pakistan on behalf of the Organization of the Islamic Conference

I have the honour to address this concluding session of the Durban Review Conference on behalf of the member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

We take this opportunity to welcome the consensus adoption of the outcome document of this Review Conference. Every single Member State present in this hall today deserves appreciation for their commitment to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. Our differences of opinion notwithstanding, the adoption by consensus of this document is reflective of our common desire to combat the scourge of racism.

I would like to express our appreciation, Mr. President, for your judicious and skilful conduct of this Conference. We also express our appreciation to Ambassador Hajaji, to the High Commissioner and all Bureau members for their contribution towards the preparation of this Conference. Furthermore, the Organization of the Islamic Conference wants to place on record its deep appreciation and admiration for the Russian delegation, in particular Mr. Boychenko, for his hard work that has significantly contributed to the successful conclusion of the Review Conference. A special word of thanks goes to the valuable contribution of civil society, which provides grass-roots knowledge of victims' perspectives and preferences.

This is a historic document which reflects the collective wisdom of the international community. It provides a valuable review of our collective efforts against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other forms of related intolerance since the Durban Conference in 2001. While reaffirming the continued relevance and comprehensive nature of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action in its entirety, the document makes a significant contribution by identifying new forms of discrimination and intolerance, in particular, negative stereotyping and profiling on the grounds of religion and belief. It also calls for setting up new standards to bring under its purview contemporary and new forms of discrimination, as well as evolving measures to address them.

In keeping with our commitment to the elimination of intolerance and discrimination in all its forms and manifestations, and in particular in a spirit of solidarity with Africa, the Organization of the Islamic Conference exercised exemplary restraint and made significant sacrifices to ensure the adoption of a consensus document. In particular, we commend the positive role played by the delegations of Palestine, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Our contribution has been recognized by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in her statement to the opening session of this Conference. We are also thankful to delegations from all other groups who constructively participated in the negotiations and, through a spirit of compromise and cooperation, enabled the adoption of a consensus document.

It is regrettable that a small number of States decided to disassociate themselves from this process. We believe that engagement rather than estrangement

would have been the better course to follow. There is nothing in the outcome document that can provide justification for their decision.

Moreover, we believe that all United Nations officials must abide by the well-established norms and practices of impartiality and refrain from passing judgment on views expressed by a sovereign State.

The flexibility that the Organization of the Islamic Conference has demonstrated does not mean that we have abandoned our principled positions and we shall continue to pursue these objectives in all relevant international forums.

The Organization of the Islamic Conference continues to remain concerned over the efforts in some quarters to stereotype, stigmatize and vilify Muslims. The defamation of Islam and its followers under the garb of freedom of expression is a new and contemporary form of discrimination, intolerance and xenophobia. As civilized societies, we are bound to exercise our freedoms judiciously and within the parameters of internationally accepted norms. Muslim lands continue to be occupied, where Muslims are being subjected to repression and racial and religious discrimination. For the one and a half billion Muslims in the world, this situation is intolerable and unacceptable.

In these circumstances, the civilized and pragmatic course to pursue is one of dialogue and engagement between different religions and cultures. Our faith commits all Muslims to respect the beliefs of others. We have a right to ask for the same in return.

In conclusion, I would like to reiterate that we welcome the successful conclusion of this Durban Review Conference. We also look forward to working with our partners to ensure effective implementation of the outcome document in the future. This will require, above all, the necessary political will on the part of all stakeholders to be united against racism, on the basis of equality, dignity and justice for all.

I would also like to request that this statement be reflected in full in the official report of the Conference.

Annex IV

Statement made by the representative of Chile on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States

Today marks the conclusion of the Durban Review Conference. We have travelled a long and difficult road. The preparatory process was complex and not without difficulties that tested the principle of multilateralism, which is an essential and indispensable tool for addressing such major challenges. The Group of Latin American and Caribbean States (GRULAC) maintained a consistently constructive attitude and, as the Review Conference comes to an end, we are pleased to note that the collective interest in protecting human rights generally prevailed.

In 2001, GRULAC took part in the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, reflecting its firm commitment to contribute to efforts to eliminate this scourge. With that in view, GRULAC prepared its contributions to the Conference by engaging in an inclusive process at the Regional Preparatory Conference held in Santiago in 2000. For the current Review Conference, we held a major planning exercise at the 2008 Regional Preparatory Conference in Brasilia, where GRULAC also benefited from civil society inputs.

GRULAC has participated in the Review Conference because it is confident that this forum will enable us to strengthen our efforts at the national, regional and international levels to eliminate all forms of discrimination.

GRULAC wishes to send a message of hope to the victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance. And we have reasons for doing so.

Firstly, we have adopted a balanced outcome document, as a result of a lengthy negotiation process. We are aware that the outcome document could have been broader in scope. GRULAC contributed a large dose of compromise and flexibility, even at the expense of issues of particular concern to the region.

Secondly, the outcome document represents another tool available to States and civil society in our efforts to combat racism. It should guide us in the actions that are still needed on the long journey we need to make together, united in our diversity, until we achieve the elimination and eradication of all forms of discrimination.

Thirdly, the Review Conference has shown that it is possible to reach constructive agreements and understandings in order to work collectively to defend the human rights of all people.

We believe that we must now look to the future and continue working with the same commitment and dedication to the elimination and eradication of all discrimination. Accordingly, this Review Conference is not the end of the road. Rather, it is an important and unique milestone in a complex process that must culminate in the eradication of that scourge.

Lastly, GRULAC expresses its appreciation for the significant efforts made by many people over the last few months. In particular, I would like to mention Mr. Yuri Boychenko, Counsellor of the Russian Federation, who, with the support of

a select group of diplomatic experts from Belgium, Egypt and Norway, managed to galvanize energies and be a catalyst for the process of reaching a final consensus text that adequately reflects the different positions held, in order to achieve the common objective of eradicating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

We reiterate our special appreciation for the untiring efforts of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and her staff, whose commitment and contribution have been vital to the successful outcome achieved.

We are also grateful, Mr. Chairman, for the way in which you have conducted our work. As coordinator of GRULAC, I wish to highlight the spirit of cooperation shown by each of my colleagues, who always favoured a constructive approach in the search for consensus, often over and above national preferences. We hope that this has been our region's contribution to a task that is intended to be truly universal. The fact that all of the regions were finally able to reach consensus on the outcome document augurs well for our future work.

We hope that this spirit, which is indispensable for effective multilateralism, will prevail at the implementation stage.

I would like to request that this statement be placed on record in its entirety.

Thank you very much.

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